

In the Classified Annex, incorporated into S. 2182 by reference, section 101 directs that the Secretary of Defense provide a weekly National Operations Summary to the Committees on Armed Services of the House and Senate. Implementation of this provision must be consistent with my constitutional authority as Commander in Chief and my constitutional responsibility for the conduct of foreign affairs. While I understand the interest of the two Defense oversight committees in receiving this sensitive information, there are questions of scope that need to be resolved. In this regard, I note that the joint explanatory statement of the conferees indicates their intent to provide maximum flexibility to the Department of Defense and the committees to work out the details of the content of the National Operations Summary.

I also point out that section 232, relating to modifications to the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, cannot restrict the constitutional options for congressional approval of substantive modifications of treaties.

Finally, I note that section 1304 could be interpreted as specifically directing the President how to proceed in negotiations with European countries regarding cost-sharing arrangements for U.S. military installations in host nations. I support the policy underlying section 1304 to encourage these countries to increase their contributions, direct and indirect, of the nonpersonnel costs described in the provision. However, my constitutional authority over foreign affairs necessarily entails discretion over these and similar matters.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
October 5, 1994.

NOTE: S. 2182, approved October 5, was assigned Public Law No. 103-337.

**Statement on Senate Action on the
“Elementary and Secondary
Education Act”**

October 5, 1994

I am gratified by the broad bipartisan support in the Senate for final passage of the

“Elementary and Secondary Education Act” (ESEA). This act is good news for students, teachers, families, and communities across our country. It represents a commitment to world-class standards of academic achievements for all students and to adequate preparation for every teacher. It brings added help to the schools that need it the most and offers new flexibility to States and local communities. It reinforces our national commitment to schools that are safe and drug-free and that offer young people a disciplined environment for learning. It encourages parental involvement in the education of their children. And it puts the Federal Government squarely on the side of public school choice, innovative charter schools, and character education.

Final passage of the ESEA is the capstone of 2 years of efforts to improve the entire system of lifelong learning. In an economy in which, more and more, what we earn depends upon what we learn, these efforts are the key to our future. Head Start reform, national goals for elementary and secondary education, new bridges between schools and workplaces, national and community service that allows citizens to help their country while expanding educational opportunity, loan reform that lowers costs and allows students to repay their debts as a percentage of income over time—these reforms mean increased opportunity, a more productive economy, and a more inclusive society. Future generations will look back on this period as years of historic accomplishment that began the task of renewing our Nation by investing in our people.

**Statement on the “Federal Mandate
Relief for State and Local
Government Act of 1994”**

October 5, 1994

I want to commend Chairman John Conyers and the House Government Operations Committee for adopting today the bipartisan “Federal Mandate Relief for State and Local Government Act of 1994” (H.R. 5128). This legislation, which I strongly support, will control the growth of Federal unfunded mandates and restore balance to the intergovernmental partnership between the Federal

Government and State, local, and tribal governments. I encourage the House of Representatives to act on this legislation expeditiously.

Proclamation 6732—General Pulaski Memorial Day, 1994

October 5, 1994

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

October 11 marks the anniversary of the death of a true hero of humanity. General Casimir Pulaski fought for the cause of freedom on two continents, determined to realize the ideal of self-determination for every individual. Each year, Americans pause to honor this man, whose life and death represent a commitment to democracy that holds an invaluable lesson for all of us.

The proud history of Poland contains chapter upon chapter reflecting the virtues of courage, honor, and sacrifice. Pulaski, a loyal son of Poland, wrote a glorious page in that lengthy book. His life is a testament to humanity's inextinguishable desire for liberty and to our willingness to sacrifice all to defend, or to recapture, that sacred blessing. His death reminds us that the cost of liberty is often high. Pulaski well understood that price and was willing to pay it if only for the chance of extending to all people the noble mandates of democracy and human dignity.

As a freedom fighter in Poland, Pulaski's dedication to the pursuit of liberty led him to defend the rights of the embattled American colonists in our Nation's War of Independence. Combining his military expertise, his undying thirst for justice, and his indomitable courage, Pulaski served with extraordinary valor in the cavalry of the Continental Army. And 215 years ago, during the siege of Savannah, General Pulaski gave his life so that our country might prevail in its quest for nationhood.

Thanks to the selflessness and strength of men and women who, like General Pulaski, refused to let seemingly hopeless odds deter them in their struggle for freedom, we cele-

brate the possibilities for peace in a hopeful new era of social change. The ideals for which Pulaski fought and died are sweeping the globe. Poland itself is free, at peace, and increasingly prosperous. Thanks in no small measure to the efforts of General Pulaski's modern-day compatriots, Europe is united in liberty, and the light of democracy shines brightly around the world.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, October 11, 1994, as General Pulaski Memorial Day, and I encourage the people of the United States to commemorate this occasion with appropriate programs and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and nineteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:33 p.m., October 6, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on October 11.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting a Report on Vietnam

October 5, 1994

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 522 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236), I hereby transmit the attached report on Sanctions on Vietnam.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate.